Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

POLAR

Die glaciologischen Beobachtungen der Danmark-Expedition. Von I. P. Koch und A. Wegener. Danmark-Ekspeditionen til Grønlands Nørdostkyst 1906-1908. 77 pp. Maps, ills. *Meddelelser om Grønland,* Vol. 46, 1912, No. 1. C. A. Reitzel, Copenhagen, 1912. Kr. 5. 11 x 7.

The *Meddelelser* has come to be the place of publication for the scientific results of Danish expeditions, and we have seldom seen a more generally adequate and successful treatment of scientific results than is afforded by the report under review. Additional interest is given it owing to the fact that Capt. Koch and Dr. Wegener have already returned to Greenland in company for the purpose of crossing the inland ice along its widest section and carrying out scientific observations en route. The junior author of the report is a trained meteorologist well and favorably known for his published monographs which deal particularly with the free atmosphere.

To the student of glaciology the Danish Northeast Greenland Expedition of 1906-1908 was notable for the first discovery of shelf or barrier-ice ever recorded from the Arctic region. This shelf-ice, which is described in the report as ''floating inland-ice,'' differs in some respects from any that has yet been described from the Antarctic. The larger area located in Glacier Bay (Jökelbugt) stretches northward through more than a degree of latitude (78°-79° N.) and has a width of about 40 kilometers. It is fed by ice which descends in an easterly direction through low outlets from the inland-ice, and its eastward extension is arrested by a nearly parallel range of rocky islands. Between these islands it pushes out in flat tongues which do not calve bergs but sometimes merge with the sea-ice. This Jökelbugt shelf-ice is stranded near the inland-ice margin and locally at other points, but it is generally floating and possesses a motion which is evinced by a tide crack, by fissures, etc.

Unlike the Antarctic shelf-ice which has thus far been carefully studied, the Arctic type is composed neither of snow nor of snow-ice, but of true glacier ice. Its fissures reveal a stratified structure and at a depth of from 25 to 35 meters a generally flat bottom with the appearance of salty ice. Like the inland-ice by which it is nourished, its surface is locally characterized for considerable areas by uniform low hillocks due to melting which has been controlled by a network of fissures. These hillocks (Schmelzhöcker) in different districts vary in height from 5 to 10 meters and in length from 300 to 1,000 meters.

Where the inland ice thus spreads over the margin of the continent and invades the sea, the mountain rampart is relatively low, but farther to the northward the coastal belt of mountains becomes broader and higher. For this reason the inland ice is there unable to reach the sea and marginal mountain glaciers are nourished. Within this district are found curious ''snow-drift glaciers'' due to snow collected from wind drift in valleys; and beneath these irregular glaciers streams of water flow within grottoes which are overhung by a rich and picturesque development of ice stalactites.

The same network of fissures which both in the inland-ice and in the shelf-ice has produced the *Schmelzhöcker,* sometimes yields a remarkable effect where the inland-ice is melted down about a nunatak, as, for example, opposite Jattenbrinken. Here a vertical cliff of ice is broken into squared columns so as to resemble in form a cliff in well-jointed limestone.

Interesting ''horse-shoe'' moraines like those long since described by Jensen from southwestern Greenland, are described and illustrated by excellent photographs.

WM. HERBERT HOBBS.

THE WORLD AND PARTS OF IT

Monograph on the Sub-Oceanic Physiography of the North Atlantic Ocean. By Edward Hull. With a Chapter on the Sub-Oceanic Physical Features off the Coast of North America and the West Indian Islands. By Prof. J. W. Winthrop Spencer. viii and 41 pp. Maps. Edward Stanford, London, 1912. 21s. 18 x 13.

Dr. Hull cherishes the belief that the Atlantic basin and shores rose in late